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ARMY RESUMES GRANTING OF LEAVES TO SOLDIERS

PY021053 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The Army today started to gradually grant leaves to officers, noncommissioned officers, and conscripts. Leaves were suspended a month ago as a consequence of the UK decision to extend the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands. Discharges, however, will be postponed. This was reported today by Army Chief of Staff general Hector Rios Erenu.

The high-ranking military officer said the granting of partial leaves had been resumed "with due caution," and added that the discharge of conscripts will continue to be suspended, because "that is quite a different matter."

He also confirmed that the officers and noncommissioned officers have been granted leave in turns so that the Army can carry on its normal activities.

He also stated that the number of conscripts drafted for next year will be "slightly increased" over 1986 figures, "in order to overcome some difficulties we had this year."

The discharge of soldiers from the class of 1967 was requested by the Association of Mothers of Conscripts and the Front of Opposition to Compulsory Military Service (FOSMO) in a document addressed to President Raul Alfonsin and signed by over 5,000 people.

The leaves and discharges in the Armed Forces were suspended by the government in early November after the UK decision to extend the economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas to 150 miles. This action followed a meeting by President Alfonsin with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena and the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces.

HOLDING COMPANY TO REORGANIZE PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

PY290258 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (NA) -- The executive branch today created an executive board of state-owned companies for the purpose of "implementing a structural reform" of the state. The new organization, which will operate as a holding [preceding word in English] company, will centralize the operation of 13 state-run companies.

The holding company, which will be supervised by a president and 9 directors who will be appointed by the executive branch, will include the following companies: YPF [Government Oil Deposits], YCF [Government Coal Deposits], State Gas Company, Argentine Railways, Argentine Airlines, the General Administration of Ports, ELMA [Argentine Shipping Lines], the State Board of Sanitation, ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise], Encotel [National Enterprise for Mail and Telegraph], and Hidronor [North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company].

The holding company was created through decree No 2,194/86, which also created the interministerial committee of state-owned companies, which will be made up of the minister of public works and services and the economy minister. The president of the holding company will be a full member of this committee.

The committee will be charged with setting policy on prices and rates and the general guidelines to be followed by the 13 companies.

The committee will also propose to the executive branch the designation or dismissal of the president and the directors of the holding company, and of the high-ranking officials of the 13 companies.

The committee will also consider and approve the programs that will be aimed at "improving the work and the economic and financial performance" of the 13 companies.

The committee will also be empowered to propose to the executive branch the restructuring and modification of the statutes that regulate the state-owned companies, "to improve the work undertaken by each company."

The executive board of state-owned companies will "establish the entrepreneurial policies of each company," in keeping with the terms of Article 8 of the decree. The board will outline the program of purchases and contracts, the systems of information, and the financial policy, seeking to get the most out of the available resources.

The board will "design systems of work that should increase the participation of company personnel in the analysis and formulation of proposals in the areas of relations with the labor sector, the increase of productivity, and the adoption of appropriate structures for the implementation of technological changes."

The board will have the power to supervise each company's compliance with its duty, and to publicize the results of its work, "submitting the annual report and financial statement for consideration by the consumers, contractors, and suppliers."

In the introductory clauses of the decree, the executive branch points out that "it is essential and unpostponable to modify" the management system, "in order to set coordinated guidelines and criteria" to "implement a structural reform in the system."

The clause adds: "This reform will contribute to the progress of growth and modernization that the government is promoting," adding that "the improvement of company performance will bring direct benefits to the community, raising the standard of living of its members."

The decree also mentions the implementation of "appropriate mechanisms for participation of the consumers who use the services of the companies." The decree concludes by stating that state-owned company employees "will be the direct beneficiaries of the achievement of these objectives."

BRIEFS

NEW PERONIST SENATOR ELECTED -- [NA] -- Peronist Deputy Luis Rubeo was elected national senator by the Santa Fe Provincial legislature by 35 votes against 26 for the Radical candidate, Aldo Emilio Tessio, four going to Progressive Democrat Gregorio Armas, and one to Jose Bustamante Urquiza, a Popular Socialist. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD In English 30 Nov 86 p 15 PY]

BARTHELEMY CALLS FOR SOCIAL TRUCE AS SIEGE ENDS

PY282042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1331 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today called for a social truce in an effort to promote understanding among Bolivians. The state of siege, which was decreed on 28 August, will be lifted today.

The state of siege was decreed to stop a large march by miners, peasants, housewives, and some children, who started out in Oruru (220 km southwest of La Paz) and were headed for La Paz. The marchers demanded that their jobs at the Bolivian Mining Corporation (Comibol) be saved. Some 150 political and labor leaders were arrested during the march. Sixty of the detainees were banished to jungle areas for 15 days.

The state of siege remains in force for 90 days, at the end of which it is automatically lifted, unless the executive branch asks congress to extend it. This time, however, the executive branch did not submit any such request.

Barthelemy reviewed the events of the past 3 months, emphasizing the Armed Forces' commendable support for democracy.

Notes 'Climate of Instability'

PY011253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2256 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 29 Nov (EFE) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated in La Paz that in Bolivia there is a climate of instability generated by "sectors interested in preventing the government from continuing with the country's reorganization process." Barthelemy added that there are groups from the "misguided left" that do not want to admit the success achieved by the executive branch in leading the country, and that these groups seek to create uncertainty among the people.

As an example, the interior minister cited the continuous attacks which "elements lacking representativity" conduct against state institutions. He also said the attempts to involve members of the Bolivian police with the illegal drug trafficking activities are part of a campaign to destabilize the democratic process.

Regarding a recently released letter, which a group of 50 policemen reportedly sent to the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo (1982-85) denouncing the involvement of the police with drug traffickers, Barthelemy stated that it is a "mere pamphlet", and that the accusations included in that letter are absolutely groundless.

Barthelemy also called upon workers to maintain a climate of peace, because of the approaching year-end celebrations, and the fact that the second state of siege, decreed by the government, was lifted yesterday.

The interior minister concluded by saying that we must continue working to achieve a common front against the conflicts the country is experiencing.

ANTIDRUG OPERATIONS RESUME THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PY010034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Interior Ministry officials today announced that antidrug operations have resumed throughout the country following the U.S. troops' 15 November departure to return to their bases in the Panama Canal Zone.

In this regard, the district of attorney of Santa Cruz (located 1,000 km east of La Paz), Antonio Santillan, said the Interior Ministry has ordered the mobilization of important police contingents which are already carrying out diverse operations in the jungle area.

He also reported that judicial proceedings against drug trafficking suspects, among them Humberto Gil Suarez and William Pizarro Hurtado, will start within the next few hours.

The 170 U.S. troops arrived on 15 July with the purpose of helping in the struggle against drug trafficking.

UN Countries Support Effort

PY282024 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Through agreements totaling $4 million, which will be disbursed beginning in 1987, the United Nations Fund for Drug Activties and Control (UNFDAC) will support the struggle against drug trafficking that has been implemented by the Bolivian police.

This information has been supplied by acting Bolivian Police Commander General Raul Escobar, who expressed his confidence that the efficiency of the police will increase after they receive this [financial] support.

The support includes six areas of cooperation, integral communications systems, and infrastructure equipment, particularly aimed at the struggle against illegal drug trafficking activities.

Gen Escobar said that with this support, a better control will be implemented in the areas where these criminal networks are operating because the new equipment will complement the operations conducted by Mobile Units for Rural Areas [Umporar] forces.

Over the past few weeks, the Bolivian Police leadership held several meetings with UNFDAC representatives, reaching satisfactory agreements which coincide with the need to conduct the struggle on an international level.

Gen Escobar added that the French police are interested in supporting the Bolilvian police with technology and training for the forces charged with conducting this delicate task. [passage omitted]

Meetings have been held with the Brazilian federal police, seeking to coordinate activities and to exchange information within the framework of the mutual cooperation between the two institutions. [passage omitted]

Traffickers Move to Pando

PY270154 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] Cobija -- The police have sent the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (Umopar) to support the antidrug trafficking struggle under way in this region. This measure was taken in view of charges that drug traffickers have now established their basis in Pando as a result of the strict control launhed in Beni, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and La Paz.

Umopar is controlling Cabija and some rural towns. However, there is no information on whether any laboratories have been found or drugs seized.

Recently the activities of drug traffickers in the region became quite obvious. Some crimes involving bloodshed, which were not clarified, were also reported.

Local authorities and civilian representatives had requested that the government realize the need to solve this problem in the region.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO TEST GOVERNMENT POPULARITY

PY282051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 28 Nov (AFP) -- On 6 December 1987, the Bolivian people will elect 4,568 councilmen throughout the republic, according to a National Electoral Court timetable that was released here today.

According to observers, the elections will be a decisive popularity test for President Victor Paz Estenssoro's government, which is supported by his party, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and by the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), headed General Hugo Banzer Suarez.

Electoral Court President Mario Cuellar recalled that on 6 December, the people will elect mayors of the nine most important Bolivian cities, 660 councilmen for provincial capitals, and more than 3,800 councilmen for smaller towns and districts.

It is believed that the municipal elections will allow the political parties to begin to prepare themselves for the presidential elections scheduled for August 1989.

LABOR LEADERS CONSIDER CALLING GENERAL STRIKE

PY011937 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Nov 86 p 25

[Text] Representatives of eight federations that represent approximately 4 million workers met yesterday at the offices of the Metalworkers Federation in Sao Paulo to discuss the first details for unleashing a national strike.

The main concern among those present at the meeting was to overcome their political disagreements resulting from their membership in the CUT [Sole Central Organization of Workers], the CGT [Union Headquarters], and the USI [Independent Labor Union Association -- Uniao Sindical Independente], and to unite the workers behind a single demand: the abolishment of the recently announced economic measures, with the consequent recovery of the workers' purchasing power; the continuation of the price freeze; and the adoption of government measures in a clear and visible manner, as well as the abolishment of the decree-law.

The leaders of the eight federations that were present at the meeting -- metalworkers, printers, commercial employees, construction and furniture workers, rubber industry workers, health employees, and agricultural and food workers -- first expressed their support of a general stoppage. There will be another meeting on 13 December to set the strike date.

According to Lazaro Augusto Cruz, vice president of the Metalworkers Federation, the union leaders decided to begin today to mobilize the labor unions for meetings and public acts in preparation for the general stoppage. He said that this is "the starting point in the guest for a serious economic policy compatible with the social policy. He stated that the union leaders have no alternative, adding that "the workers are disgusted and will mobilize with or without the federations, which at this moment cannot turn away."

Mario Monte, president of the Printers Federation, stated: "The people feel betrayed. The people have expressed their support of the government on two occasions: when the Cruzado Plan was issued and at the elections. Suddenly, they have been surprised by the changes, which have violently affected them. They have discovered that the price controls and the confiscation of cattle were mere campaign promises, and for this reason they no longer believe in the government."

According to Monte, the situation is more serious than what it appears because even Edmar Bacha, president of the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] resigned because he did not agree with "a rate that will seriously compromise the workers' lives, because it will postpone the automatic readjustment and provide a deceiving inflation rate. We have returned to the Old Republic," he said.

These two leaders confirmed that their sectors will join the strike. Orlando Izak Birrer, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Federation, and Plinio Sigmar Bortoleto, representative of the Commercial Workers Federation, however, could not confirm that their group would participate in the strike. They said that it is difficult to mobilize the workers, although they did not rule out the possibility of supporting the movement. Birrer stated that if the strike is held the government will have sole responsibility for it, "because the workers have the right to recover what they have achieved in the struggle and that which the government has taken away from them for no reason at all."

A few hours after the meeting, Sigmar Bortoleto told reporter Itaborai Martins of O ESTADO that he participated in the meeting only as an observer and that he finds a general strike at this moment to be "untimely."

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE DEBATES DEBT SUSPENSION

PY271438 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [party coalition supporting the government] is studying the suspension of the country's foreign debt. The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Pimenta da Veiga, yesterday said the party will call for an emergency meeting to discuss this possibility, as the PMDB believes the country's sovereignty is at stake. According to Pimenta da Veiga, the Cruzado Plan II should be understood as a set of measures intended to prepare the way for the suspension of foreign debt payments. He added that the foreign debt is driving the country into an economic recession and imposing greater sacrifices on the people.

The PFL [Liberal Front Party] leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Jose Lourenco, proposes that foreign debt payments may be suspended immediately if the creditor banks do not quickly agree to renegotiate.

[Begin recording] [Lourenco] (?We are) for a quick renegotiation, in accordance with Brazil's ability to pay and the nation's interests. If they do not agree, we will just suspend the payments.

[Unidentified reporter] Has the PFL been mulling over this idea, or has it just come up now?

[Lourenco] No. We have been following the development of the country's domestic and foreign policies, especially the economic aspects of the foreign debt. In view of the terms of payment, this debt is a burden internally. We cannot continue to transfer nearly 5 percent of the country's GDP abroad. [end recording]

PMDB President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes did not elaborate on this issue, but he confirmed that it has been debated by the party. He added that the late President Tancredo Neves used to say that Brazil cannot pay its foreign debt with the sweat of the Brazilian people.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION FAVORS END OF EXILE

PY291519 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Nov 86

[By Reporter Eliana Enriquez]

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry Human Rights Advisory Committee said it favors the end of exile except for terrorists. These statements, made by Ricardo Martan, president of this committee, were published in a daily.

Martan said that he does not favor allowing extremists to return to the country since there are already many probelms in Chile as a consequence of terrorism, which he called one of the worst forms of human rights violations. Martan also said that there can be no double standards regarding human rights, adding that any violation is wrong. He expressed his concern for the atmosphere of extreme violence in the country, and said that this situation is not justifiable. He said that whoever engages in violence for political reasons is mistaken. He said one cannot speak of those who oppose the government or those who support it, rather, one must think and behave in a manner so as to attain full democracy. He reiterated that his committee does not oppose the committee presided by Jaime Castillo Velazco. He said that the task of both committees is similar and his own committee wants to receive any contributions from the other. We both want complete respect for human rights, Martan said. The lawyer also said he does not favor the state of siege. However, he believes the state of siege would have not been necessary, if the arms caches had not been introduced into Chile, and if the attack against President Pinochet had not been attached. If the state of siege had not been imposed no progress would have been made in the investigation of these cases. Martan announced that his committee will soon meet with the chiefs of the security services to exchange perspectives on human rights. He reported that his committee is analyzing the list of professionals and former congressmen living in the exile. Some of the people on the list are sick or have sick relatives. The committee plans to report to the Interior Ministry. Regarding the list of 200 exiles which the committee submitted to the government for consideration, Martan said that the list is already in the hands of Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. [passage omitted]

OPPOSITION ALLIANCE TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE

PY291702 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0016 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 28 Nov (EFE) -- Two main objectives of the new president of the multiparty opposition movement Democratic Alliance (AD) are to promote negotiations with the Armed Forces and the government, and to push for free elections in Chile.

This announcement was made by Social Democrat Rene Abeliuk, who will become AD president on 1 December, replacing Enrique Silva Cimma of the Radical Party. The AD was formed in August 1983, by the Christian Democratic Party, the Radical Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Republican Right, and the Popular Socialist Union (USOPO). Abeliuk said that free elections seek to allow Chileans to elect a president, an entire National Congress, with powers to legislate, supervise, and form a constituent assembly, and also to elect intendants. He added that he expects the necessary conditions for free elections to be established. For that purpose, he said, the state of siege, the restriction of political activities and exile should end. Political parties should be allowed to exist with full access to television and a wide freedom of expression. According to the Constitution, drafted by the present military regime and in force for 6 years, the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces will propose a single candidate to the presidency in 1989. This candidate will be voted on by a plebiscite. The opposition says the candidate could be General Pinochet himself.

GENERAL: STROESSNER TO GOVERN 'UNTIL THE END'

PY282012 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] "There will be no post-Stroessner era because just like [Dictator Gaspar Rodriquez de] Francia and the Lopezes [Carlos Antonio Lopez and Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez], General Stroessner will govern for the good of the fatherland until the end of his days." This is what Major General Gustavo Prieto Busto said yesterday at the graduation ceremony of the National War School. General Prieto harshly criticized opposition sectors, particularly the "slanderous individuals who participate in the political dialogue" and "gang leaders who participate in the National Accord." He also mentioned the archbishop's office. President Alfredo Stroessner was present at the ceremony.

In the speech he gave yesterday at the National War School's 18th graduation, which was attended by President Stroessner and other high-ranking military and civilian authorities, Gen Prieto Busto said: "The national Armed Forces, which have been restructured and have regained their essential role as a state institution, are indivisible, irreducible, and firmly loyal to their commander in chief, in addition to being firm guardians of the national sovereignty and defenders of the constitutional powers and of law and order."

Prieto Busto added: "This is why the anarchic factions of those small political party factions that destroy liberty, that stubbornly cling to an imaginary utopian subversion and that have suspicious foreign ties have nothing to do. The slanderous individuals who participate in the 'national dialogue,' the 'gang leaders who participate in the National Accord', all of whom are remnants of political party factions that have hidden objectives, and certain clandestine characters who meddle in these activities, will come to a bad end, without a requiem, epitaph, or chance for resurrection, in the trash cans of the archbishop's kitchens."

Prieto Busto added that "there will not be a post-Stroessner era, because like Francia and the Lopezes, General Stroessner will govern, for the good of the fatherland, until the end of his days. It is because of this and because of the great popularity he enjoys that there will not be any post-Colorado Party era either.

"This is why the National War School has righfully said that after Stroessner there will be Stroessner -- that is, the banner that has been planted and that has upheld his national ideals, and his programmatic patriotism will continue to be upheld by those Colorados who have been, are, and always will be loyal to him."

Before this speech, President Stroessner handed diplomas to the graduating class of the Joint Staff School. During the ceremony, held at the Defense Ministry Main Hall, the Joint Staff School commander, Brigadier General Luis Rolando Tomassone, delivered a speech, as did the senior officer, Major Angel Moises Farina. During the graduation ceremony of the National War School, Colonel Mario Rodolfo Escobar, leader of the graduating class, also delivered a speech.

GOVERNMENT, BLANCOS AGREE ON BUDGET REPORT

PY272154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1533 GMT 27 Nov 86

[By Jorge Figueroa]

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Government and the Blanco Party, the largest opposition party, have agreed to give partial approval to the budget report. This is the first step leading to the resolution of the most serious political crisis in 20 months of democratic government. The agreement between the Blancos and the ruling Colorado Party was announced yesterday by Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino and Blanco Senator Alberto Zumaran, a former presidential candidate, after a meeting that lasted more than 8 hours. The new budget report might be submitted to Congress today and, according to the bipartisan agreement, it could be approved before the congressional recess, scheduled to begin on 15 December.

The disagreement between the government and the largest opposition party became worse after Congress failed to approve the budget report before the constitutional deadline of 15 November. The executive branch even considered calling for early congressional elections. Meetings began at different levels immediately after Congress failed to approve the budget report. The Broad Front leftist coalition, the country's third largest party, did not participate in the talks, although "we were constantly informed," leftist leader General Liber Seregni said. The bipartisan agreement was reached after the 380 articles of the budget report were individually analyzed. Some 200 articles will be approved and the rest of the report will be amended.

According to the announcement by Zerbino and Zumaran, the new budget report will include topics that are not of a budgetary nature, such as tax regulations, investments, personnel restructuring, etc. The articles dealing with salaries, expenses, benefits, and the creation of new posts will be included in the next budget report, in keeping with the Constitution, because they involve matters of a strictly budgetary nature. The government has promised to submit the new budget report in April, 1987. Zumaran, Zerbino, and other leaders who participated in the talks said that this agreement will give "fluidity to the relations" between both parties. It will also facilitate new agreements in areas such as the forestation law, free-trade zones, and human rights. After 20 months in power, the democratic government is considered to have obtained "a failing grade" on the human rights issue.

DELEGATION TO ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT TO JAPAN, CHINA

FL271804 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1625 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- An official spokesman has reported that five secretaries of state will accompany Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid on his visit to Japan and China.

The delegation includes Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, foreign secretary; Gustavo Petricioli, Mexican finance and public credit secretary; Carlos Salinas de Gortari, programing and budget secretary; Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez, energy, mines and parastate industry secretary; Hector Hernandez Cervantes, commerce and industrial development secretary.

Also accompanying the president will be Antonio Riva Palacio, Senate leader; General Carlos H. Bermudez, presidential chief of staff; Mario Ramon Beteta, Pemex director; and Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid, director of Somex [Mexican Association for Industrial Credit].

Manuel Alonso Munoz, general director of social communication for the Mexican presidency, and Emilio Gamboa Patron, presidential secretary, compose the rest of the delegation.

Beteta and Moctezuma Cid will return to Mexico after they conclude their official activities in Japan.

Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, agriculture and water resources secretary, will join the delegation in China.

De la Madrid Begins Trip

FL282315 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Today, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid began a 12-day trip that will include official visits to Japan and China from 30 November to 11 December.

The Mexican head of state arrived at the Mexico City International Airport at 10:40 local time and was met by members of the presidential cabinet, PRI leaders, and members of the congress.

The Mexican president departed Mexico City at 11:00 hours. He was accompanied by the secretaries of foreign relations; finance and public credit; energy, mines, and parastate industries; and commerce and industrial development.

On 30 November, President Miguel de la Madrid will begin a 5-day official visit to Japan. He will hold meetings with Japanese Government high-level officials. De la Madrid will travel to the PRC on 4 December and will stay in China until 11 December where he will also hold talks with Chinese Government high-level officials.

De la Madrid is expected in Mexico on 11 December.

OPPOSITION DOCUMENT DEMANDS RESPECT FOR VOTE

For the text of the "Declaration of the Forum for Effective Suffrage," issued in Mexico City by leading national opposition political groups and individuals on 7 September 1986, see the JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT of 7 November 1986 (JPRS-LAM-86-105), pp 98-102.

SALINAS ANNOUNCES LIVESTOCK-AGRICULTURE BUDGET

FL280328 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0208 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 27 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Programming and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas Gotari has announced that the federal government has allocated in its 1987 budget 2.920 trillion pesos for the livestock-agriculture sector. This is 15 percent more compared to this year.

Salinas made the announcement during a National Peasants Confederaton [CNC] meeting attended by the secretaries of finance, Gustavo Petricioli, agriculture and water resources, Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, and agrarian reform, Rafael Rodriguez Barrera as well as representatives of the livestock agriculture cabinet representatives and leaders of peasant trade unions.

During the 1987 budget meeting for the livestock-agriculture sector headed by CNC leader Hector Hugo Olivares Ventura, Salinas Gotari asserted that the government acknowledges that the countryside is experiencing problems and firm and decisive actions need to be taken in all fronts. Thus, next year's goal will be to strengthen the countryside's productive capabilities and improve the peasants' lifestyle.

He underscored that the 1987 budget continues to give priority to the national program of comprehensive rural development which is aimed at increasing the producer's income and improving people's living conditions, especially of seasonal workers.

Salinas de Gotari reported that 691.0 billion pesos will be allocated to boost production and increase productivity. It will also be complemented by a spare parts credit program amounting to 486.8 billion pesos which will be given to the Banrural [rural bank] and FIRA [expansion unknown] programs.

Salinas de Gotari also reported that 2,535 infrastructure projects worth 58 billion pesos will be completed next year by state offices.

He noted that there are plans to channel 150 billion additional pesos for economic reactivation. It will be used for agricultural water infrastructure and drinking water.

Regarding agrarian reforms, the programming and budget secretary said a presidential decision is expected to include 750,000 hectares, 2,000 more hectares than this year. He added that the agrarian reform budget was increased by an average of 60.9 percent and it is expected to grow 84 percent in 1987. [passage omitted]

NORIEGA VIEWS ROLE OF COPECONECA IN REGION

PA271252 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Report from Panamanian Air Force airport in Panama City -- with portions recorded]

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, said today that the meeting in Panama of the Permanent Commission of the Central American Defense Council was intended to coordinate actions between the member armies, and that its objective is to establish a balance so the increasing warmongering in the region will not be further strengthened, as it has caused destruction, chaos, and death. In his statements Gen Noriega said that in response to violence, the military cannot be a virtual spectator because the language spoken is that of rifles, shots, and missiles and not simple rhetoric.

Speaking with concern, the top Defense Forces leader said the situation requires that everyone play a role to promote stability, which in turn generates development. Summing up the Central American Defense Council, Copecondeca, meetings in Panama, Gen Noriega said the following:

[Begin recording] It is important, due to the little knowledge there is regarding the matter, for us to inform you that this organization was founded in 1953 under different historical circumstances and that Panama joined the organization as an observer. In 1973-74 Panama became an active member of Copecondeca. Our admission was signed by our diplomtic representative at that time, Mario J. de Obaldia. I must inform you that the organization has a regulation that included its cooperation in countries such as Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Panama. From the beginning, Nicaragua also -- and this is included in the regulation -- had the capacity to belong to the military organization. This military organization, within its work program, had to establish itself as the OAS' regional consultation organization.

Within the framework of this information regarding the organization, I can announce that its presence here was aimed at reporting its current regulations, administrative problems, and to consult with Panama as a member of the organization, regarding future meetings and future work concepts. [end recording]

Upon referring to Panama's military position and role in Copecondeca, the Defense Forces commander in chief said the following:

[Begin recording] [Noriega] Panama's role, militarily speaking, cannot be careless or uncoordinated regarding our country's international policy, nor toward the political concept of Contadora, which is managed by the foreign minister. Therefore, we cannot treat Contadora differently than the foreign minister does. We must act in accordance with the realities of our country and our policies, and as a member of the Third World and a government of a nation where there is ideological pluralism, we must keep our principles of defense and security.

[RPC Television news director Julio Miller] General, then is there a resurgence of the military body, and is its intention to confront communism, specifically the danger that Nicaragua represents for some sectors?

[Noriega] In reality, Copecondeca has not ceased to exist. It has its headquarters in Guatemala, and it has never stopped working. There are delegates from all the countries in Guatemala, and they have been working. They have consulted with and advised the OAS. All of the OAS' recent decisions have resulted from Copecondeca's work. This means that the organization has been in operation, but it has not been at the forefront. I feel that Copecondeca's role as a military organization exists, and not against any specific nation but as a military concept, and its regulations should be updated. They should be updated because they were conceived and created during a historic period in which Copecondeca was believed to be connected with Anastasio Somoza. Somoza is a fact of history in Central America. Therefore, this organization as a military organization should update its work concepts.

[Miller] General, there are questions surrounding the role of the military organization as a body that banishes diplomats and civilians from international affairs. What is your opinion?

[Noriega] No. On the contrary, at the last Contadora meeting, the consensus was that Contadora's concepts and military advice should be reinforced. In other words, there should be unity between classic diplomacy and the reality of military concepts. Why? Because the war is military. The war in Central America is one of shots, rifles, cannons, missiles, and airplanes, not a war of rhetoric. It is a real war, with deaths, in which the Salvadoran soldiers and the insurgents give their lives. Therefore, this is the reality we should keep in mind when dealing with military concepts.

[Miller] General, in this perspective, does Panama have any commitments to the organization?

[Noriega] No. that organization acts upon the professional opinions of each country. Panama does not have any coercive commitment regarding aggression, nor does the organization have any coercive power to force any country to carry out aggression against another country. I repeat, Nicaragua falls within the regulations. Nicaragua simply has not participated in the administrative sense. Proof of this is that I received a message from Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega in which he asked certain questions regarding security.

[Miller] General, there is concern over the fact that this organization operated and reached its peak when Latin America was dominated by military governments. In your opinion, will this resurgence of Copecondeca mean that the organization supports military regimes in Latin America?

[Noriega] No, because if you observe the political evolution of people, you will see that it is cyclical. Yesterday there were military organizations, today there are civilian organizations. For example, there is Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo's concept of reality and military enforcement; I believe RPC Television broadcast President Cerezo's news conference. There is also Salvadoran President Duarte, and he and Cerezo belong to the same political group, the Christian Democratic Party.

I see how they coordinate, support, sustain, and accept the organization as subordinate to their governments. Their delegates are subject to Guatemalan policy, Salvadoran policy, Honduran policy, and even to the policy of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

[Miller] General, in conclusion, is the organization a form of balance in response to the increasing warmongering in Central America?

[Noriega] Correct. That is exactly the Panamanian viewpoint; Panama is aware of the fact that we are part of an existing organization, which cannot be ignored precisely because it does exist. We must neutralize the war, establish a balance of the violence [as heard] and seek military means to reduce the arms buildup, tension, and aggressions. [end recording]

REGALADO 'CANNOT FORESEE' WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA270235 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] This morning General Humberto Regalado, Honduran defense minister and commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, left Panama. He was seen off at the Panamanian Air Force airport by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, and members of the General Staff.

At a strictly military ceremony, Noriega and Regalado reviewed the troops. Before playing the national anthems of both countries, the Panamanian military troops rendered honors to Gen Regalado.

A few moments before boarding the Honduran Air Force FAH-002 airplane, Gen Regalado made a brief statement to RPC Television regarding the role of the permanent commission of the Central American Defense Council.

[Begin recording] [Regalado] I have spoken with Gen Noriega. I am interested in contributing to peace in the region, and this is what I discussed with the commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

[RPC Television news director Julio Miller] Gen Regalado, what is your opinion of the danger Nicaragua represents along the Honduran border?

[Regalado] The danger is imminent, not only for Honduras but for the entire region. I know what the communist Marxist-Leninist strategy is, and with its desire to expand the entire Central American area is in danger.

[Miller] Do you see the possibility of a generalized war in Central America?

[Regalado] I cannot foresee this because circumstances would have to be very special. I would not dare to say yes or no. Our policy or strategy is based upon economic support of the government so that we can generate jobs, so the people can have their sources of employment, and our internal front can be strengthened. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS ATTACKS VEGA ON U.S. SENATOR'S REPORT

PA281803 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias has said he believes the article published in Mexico about drug trafficking, an article that Deputy Vega Chavez has attributed to U.S. Senator John Kerry, was produced in Costa Rica. Arias said he has the impression that if Vega ever tells the truth about anything it would be by mistake because so far everything he has said are lies.

Arias said he does not know Senator John Kerry and the only letter the senator has sent him was one received on 8 May of this year when he, Arias, was sworn in as president. He also denied reports that during his visit to New York in September of this year, he met with the U.S. politician, who supposedly gave him a document listing the names of politicians involved in drug trafficking.

The president said it is bad for Costa Rica when some people lie and lie to see the effects. He said this when commenting on the latest statements by Social Christian Unity Party Deputy Ademar Vega. Arias said the document the deputy has shown the media was published in several newspapers, including the Mexican daily EL DIA, by newsmen who according to Arias, are in favor of Sandinism. Arias said he had received a copy of that newspaper article and that he sent it to several news media directors. He said that article does not mention any Costa Rican politician. In summarizing the article, the president noted that it hints that all Nicaraguan and Cuban counterrevolutionaries are involved in drug trafficking, a charge that according to Arias, is not too serious.

Arias said these types of charges serve Sandinism. He said that by creating a smokescreen that says he covers up the drug trafficking activities of his political friends, the interests of the Nicaraguan Government are served.

President Oscar Arias said that the Mexican article entitled "Report by Senator Kerry" pretends the report was prepared by advisers of the U.S. politician, who did research in Costa Rica and then prepared the document in the United States. Arias said there is no justification for doing so much harm to Costa Rica and serving the interests of Nicaragua for the sake of harming the government. He said it is not true that he prevented Deputy Alex Solis from participating in a television program on drug trafficking.

Deputy Ademar Vega has presented a copy of the report prepared by U.S. Senator John F. Kerry. In the report, the U.S. senator mentions Costa Ricans and foreigners involved in arms smuggling and drug trafficking. The document is in English but the main aspects of the report appear in the Mexican newspaper article, he reported yesterday.

This way, Deputy Vega has exposed the lie by Deputy Alex Solis, who called him irresponsible and a liar and challenged him to prove what he had said. With this copy, Deputy Vega has responded to the deputy from the National Liberation party. He reiterated that much of the U.S. senator's report deals with arms smuggling by the contras and that it does not go deep into the drug trafficking situation in order not to obstruct investigations. Vega said a report he will be receiving soon does deal with that matter.

The U.S. senator's document, a copy of which was presented at a news conference, could be authenticated by the U.S. Embassy in our country, Vega said. He noted this will be done taking into consideration the fact that the copy is not signed and has no stamp on it. It does have the logo of the U.S. Senate, and the title of the document: "Private Assistance and the Contras and (?Staff) Report." [title given in English]

Vega said he trusts the translation of the Mexican newspaper is accurate, and that accuracy has been made evident. Vega said there are witnesses who can testify the document was delivered to the president of the republic. These witnesses will testify at a special commission meeting but that commission has not been convoked yet.

John Hull, a U.S. citizen who lives in northern Costa Rica, is facing a trial in the United States for drug trafficking. His record shows that he had been receiving $25,000 for each plane that landed at his farm with cocaine, Deputy Vega stated.

Vega said he does not know if important people in this country are involved in drug trafficking, but the document provides names of Costa Ricans and foreigners from the commerce and industrial sectors who are viewed as suspects. He said the report has a second part that someone has promised to send to him. He noted that he cannot presently go into details on the drug trafficking situation because he does not have evidence.

He concluded by stating that [former Costa Rican President] Daniel Oduber has sent a letter to the special commission denying that his La Flora farm had been used as an airfield for drug trafficking or that someone ever proposed such usage to him. LA NACION directors, in trying to link me with drug trafficking activities, are making evident their anger over a suit in which they are the accused party, Oduber has stated. He said he had been expecting a report on this for several weeks because he had learned about the efforts LA NACION has been making to find evidence linking him to drug trafficking. Daniel Oduber said that just because some people indicted in the United States spoke about making arrangements to use an airport at La Flora farm, this was enough for LA NACION to continue insisting that he is involved in drug trafficking. This is something LA NACION has been doing for 40 years, Oduber said.

What the LA NACION people don't understand is that this playing with somebody else's honor is very costly to the country and inflicts moral damage to relatives and other people, Oduber said. He added: In Costa Rica, freedom of the press is in danger because of the irresponsibility of people who think they are above the law and have the right to judge and condemn, in their headlines and chronicles, Costa Ricans who do not belong to their group. However, those people excuse everything done by their own group.

Everything should be handled by the courts -- which are still independent -- with the support of public powers and responsible media, so we may truly put an end to the deadly plague of drug trafficking and to this dangerous deterioration of freedom of the press, former President Oduber said.

NICARAGUAN REBELS APPROVE RIGHTS CHARTER

PA260323 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2227 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] San Jose, 25 Nov (DPA) -- The assembly of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), comprised of 13 anti-Sandinist organizations, today in San Jose approved by a consensus the "charter on the rights, freedoms, and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people." This charter will be implemented when the current Nicaraguan Government is overthrown.

The "charter" was approved during a solemn ceremony. According to Assembly President Fuad Farach, the charter represents "the moral and political basis for the future government of Nicaragua." At the same time and by a consensus the assembly ratified the basic government plan.

Leaders Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Ernesto Cruz received the applause of those of those who attended the meeting held at the Cariari Hotel and a strong round of applause was also heard for Adolfo Calero, top FDN leader who was not present at the meeting. Calero was not able to attend the meeting in Costa Rica because President Arias' government prevented him from doing so.

In the "charter" approved this afternoon during the closing session of the UNO assembly it was decided among other things to "proclaim to the heroic people of Nicaragua and the democratic countries of the world the historic commitment undertaken by the political, union, and business organizations in exile, which are UNO members." This commitment is summarized in the following points to be fulfilled when power is assumed in Nicaragua following the victory over the communist government of the Sandinists:

1. Individual rights and freedoms of all the Nicaraguan people. Equality for all before the law; recognition of the legal rights of all the Nicaraguan people: the right to life; the right to individual freedom and fair trial if the person is involved in a criminal action.

2. Political rights for all the Nicaraguan people and the right to vote and be elected in free elections. No Nicaraguan can be deprived of his citizenship. All Nicaraguans have the right to associate, travel freely in national territory without conditions, and all Nicaraguans have the right to express themselves freely without being subject to censorship. Censorship of the group communications media will be banned.

Within the political rights, the charter reestablishes the right of the Nicaraguan people to appeal before the courts any decision made by the government, and the right of the Nicaraguan people to family privacy will also be guaranteed. The charter established that Nicaragua will be a territory of asylum for any person being persecuted for political reasons.

3. Economic and social rights: Private property as a natural and social right will be fully recognized and guaranteed. This paragraph stresses the following points:

a. Every Nicaraguan has the right to own and enjoy his property.
b. Freedom of trade, industry, and enterprise will be guaranteed.
c. Monopolies are banned.
d. A law will regulate rent.
e. Foreign investment will be promoted.
f. An overall agrarian reform will be created.

g. The creation of the family inheritance [patrimonio familiar] will be attempted.
h. New taxes can only be created if ordered by the law.
i. The participation of workers in the enterprise administration will be promoted.
j. The dignity of work is recognized, and it is established that health is a right of all Nicaraguans. All Nicaraguans have the right to an education.

4. Suspension of rights: Only in the case of war, public danger, or an emergency, will the legislative branch be authorized to decree the suspension of rights.

The UNO assembly approved the general outline of the program for government that would be established in Nicaragua for 1 year, after which it would call elections for a constituent assembly. The basic program is as follows:

1. Democratization, with ideological pluralism and the participation of all sectors.
2. The establishment of a de jure state that would ensure equality under the law.
3. Creation of an autonomous electoral system that will guarantee the popular will.
4. A general amnesty decree for political crimes.
5. Recognition of the family as the foundation of society.
6. Adoption of a foreign policy that will guarantee peace and strengthen Nicaragua's independence and sovereignty.

The government program also provides for the reorganization of the judicial branch, municipal autonomy, reorganization of public administration, incentive policies to promote private activity, and reorganization of the foreign debt.

The UNO assembly members who signed the document -- beginning with the hierarchy formed by former members of the Sandinist Junta, Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Ernesto Cruz -- are the following:

1. Conservative Party of Nicaragua: Oscar Stadthagen, Vicente Rappacioli, Jose Salinas, and Jose Robelo.
2. Nicaraguan Democratic Pomentation [Pomento Democratico Nicaraguense]: Jose Medina, Enrique Sanchez.
3. KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples]: Donovan Brautigan, Modesto Watson.
4. Nicaraguan Democratic Movement: Alvaro Icaza, Roberto Urroz, Alfredo Guzman.
5. Nicaraguan Democratic Union: Tirso Zeledon, Jaime Martinez, Carlos Duquestrada, Alejandro Mora.
6. Constitutionalist Liberal Party: Enrique Pereira, Arnoldo Ramirez, Rodolfo Jerez, Fernando Abaun.
7. Independent Liberal Party: Porfirio Molina, Adolfo Gabuardi, Juan Jose Sandino, Alberto Cortes.
8. Nicaraguan Private Enterprise: Fuad Farach, Gilberto Serrano, Marcelo Lacayo, Jaime Gonzalez, Alvaro Montealegre.
9. Social Christian Party: Dolores Tuckler, Roberto Ferrey, Anibal Ibarra, Marta Guevara.
10. Social Democratic Movement: Wilfredo Montalban, Jorge Irias, Orlando Prado, Guillermo Potoy.
11. Democratic Workers' Committee: Marvin Campos Guillermo Araica, Jose F. Martinez, Leonel Morales.
12. Democratic Workers' Solidarity: Carlos Martinez, Maria Auxiliadora Urbina, Rosario Vega, Alejandro Arnuero
13. Democratic Action: Juan Jose Ordonez, Coco Zelaya, Alejandro Velasquez, Pedro Barquero.

The assembly members closed the meeting this afternoon by singing the Nicaraguan national anthem. Raising their arms, they swore to "struggle to the death to topple the Nicaraguan communist tyranny."

Observers from Guatemala, the United States, El Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador participated.

At the end the asssembly members proclaimed: "Now for the final struggle in favor of the Nicaraguan people; very soon we will reach Managua."

HONDURAS

U.S. TROOP EXERCISE 'RUMORS' ALARM RESIDENTS

PA011638 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- According to press reports issued today, U.S. troops stationed in Honduras have mobilized toward the eastern department of El Paraiso, which borders Nicaragua.

A total of 25 military vehicles equipped with sophisticated communications antennas were seen yesterday on the road from Tegucigalpa to Danli, a city located approximately 30 km from the Nicaraguan border.

Two Chinook helicopters which overflew eastern Honduras for 3 hours transported heavy equipment. An infantry battalion of the Honduran Armed Forces has its headquarters in El Paraiso Department.

A Honduran Army spokesman said he had no knowledge about the mobilization of U.S. troops to eastern Honduras. However, a source at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa told ACAN-EFE that the "Lempira" combined exercises, in which 100 U.S. soldiers and several Honduran military units are participating, were recently resumed. The U.S. troops are part of an artillery unit headquartered at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The exercise will take place in central Honduras and will include drills with artillery batteries and 105 mm units, the spokesman said. The combined troops will stage training deployments, parachuting, advanced land navigation, and mountaineous terrain reconnaissance drills, amphibious operations, scuba drills, and other lower-level exercises.

The source did not cite the specific areas in central Honduras where the maneuvers will take place. The U.S. soldiers will participate in these drills using their own artillery equipment.

The people in eastern Honduras are alarmed because of the constant rumors of possible hostilities with Nicaragua. Inhabitants of El Paraiso said yesterday that EPS troops have crossed into [han incursionado] Honduras through Espanol Grande, Espanolito, Zepeda, and Amparo.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry reiterated today that the Armed Forces have control over all of the nation's territory and the Sandinist troops have not crossed the border into Honduras.

Army Abstains From Conflict

PA011448 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 1 Dec (AFP) -- An undetermined number of U.S. troops were deployed yesterday afternoon near the Nicaraguan border aboard 25 jeeps [previous word in English] and military trucks in the eastern El Paraiso Department, press correspondents in the area reported today. [passage omitted]

When consulted by AFP, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said he had "no comment" concerning the report.

The correspondents said that "concern exists because of rumors of a possible armed confrontation in the El Paraiso border area." They also reaffirmed charges about displaced people in the area stemming from the Sandinist Army's "taking over positions" in the El Amparo, Espanol Grande, Expanolito, and Zepeda areas. These locations are 15 km inside Honduran territory and 240 km east of Teguciga. In that area the "contras" occupy approximately 450 sq km and maintain an operations center in Capire, according to frequent reports by coffeegrowers of El Paraiso.

The displaced people said that last Monday Sandinist troops began an offensive in Honduran territory and forced the Nicaraguan "contras" to retreat. However, the "contras" continue to hold their camps in Capire, 12 km from the rugged border area.

According to a report, a rebel commander told the people that they are incapable of repelling the Sandinist offensive and are hoping to receive support from the Honduran Army. The Honduran Army, however, does not want to get involved in the conflict. According to the correspondents, the Sandinist incursion in the area came about because of the absence of Honduran troops who were withdrawn weeks ago.

Lopez Claims Forces in 'Control'

PA020328 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 1 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces have full control over Honduran territory. This statement was made by Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras when approached regarding information that the Nicaraguan Army had occupied several Honduran border towns.

Lopez Contreras said the Armed Forces had informed him that they are fulfilling their duty, which is to protect the integrity of national territory, and that the reports stating otherwise are groundless. However, several delegates who attended the recent coffeegrowers' congress reported that the exodus of Honduran families from El Paraiso Department continues. These families are leaving the area because their lives and property are not being protected.

The foreign minister said these charges should be brought to the attention of the Armed Forces because the information his office has is that every inch of Honduras is being protected by the Army.

According to the reports brought by the coffee producers, some places along the border have become "ghost towns" because there is no protection for the residents who have chosen to leave and live in other areas.

Foreign Minister Lopez Contreras was very reserved when speaking of the contras. He has now joined President Jose Azcona Hoyo and General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, two men who do not like to answer questions regarding the contras.

AZCONA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN CONTRA ARMS

PA020304 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo yesterday described the reports from Israel stating that Honduras is involved in the delivery of weapons to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries as "speculation."

"This is not true; weapons for the Nicaraguan contras have not come in through Honduras; that is all speculation. They [not further identified] will always try to involve Honduras, and this is a problem. It is true that the weapons for the contras have arrived, but how these weapons reached the contras has already been explained. The weapons arriving in Honduras are for the Honduran Armed Forces," Azcona said.

Likewise, President Azcona said the crisis currently experienced by the Reagan administration will not affect Honduras: "That is a U.S. problem, and they will have to resolve it in their own way. I do not think this could harm or affect us."

Regarding the Sandinist government's proposal to withdraw the charges it presented before the International Court of Justice against Honduras and Costa Rica if these two countries agree to establish a demilitarized zone along the border, President Azcona said, "we do not have a militarized border area."

"We have few troops along our border. They [the Sandinists] would have to begin by demilitarizing Nicaragua, and that is something quite different. Nicaragua has the EPS which is 10 times the size of the Honduran Army, and it has more weapons. The weapons imbalance in Central America is caused by Nicaragua and not Honduras," the president added.

Speaking of the contra presence in Honduran territory, President Azcona said, "we want the contras to go back to Nicaragua, and we would prefer it if they went back and fought a civic battle. We would like to see the Nicaraguan Government allow a political opening."

"We do not want more bloodshed in Nicaragua, but if the Nicaraguan Government does not allow a political opening, then the contras should go back to Nicaragua to fight. We would like them to stay in Nicaragua and out of Honduras," the president added.

In conclusion, the president said the armed clashes along the Nicaraguan border "are provocations we have been enduring for quite some time. What is important is that a way be found for Nicaragua to take the democratic path so there can be tranquillity in the Central American area just like the tranquillity we enjoy in Honduras."

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF TROOP MOVEMENT

PA011625 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Managua, 1 Dec (AFP) -- The Public Relations Directorate of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has claimed "not to have any information" regarding the alleged mobilization of U.S. troops at the Honduran border area. An official of the Defense Ministry Public Relations Directorate said in Managua: "For the time being, we do not have any reports regarding that situation."

Dispatches coming from Tegucigalpa reported early this morning that U.S. troops stationed in Honduras were moving toward the border with Nicaragua in military vehicles, while two helicopters transported war materiel.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Pentagon described reports that army officers were moving toward the border with Nicaragua as "inaccurate."

ORTEGA STRESSES DANGER OF U.S. INVASION

PA281922 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The secret transfer of funds to the contras by the Reagan government through the sale of arms to Iran could accelerate the possibility of an invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. troops, President Daniel Ortega said on noting the presence of U.S. warships off the Nicaraguan coasts.

President Ortega reported that there is a real and immediate danger of an invasion, stating that it is possible that President Reagan in an act of even greater irresponsibility, will move against Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan president stated this to journalists after participating in the 14th general assembly of the Inter-American Social Security Conference, which is being attended by approximately 40 delegates of 15 Latin American countries.

This is the moment for President Reagan to end his policy and seek peace, President Ortega stressed. He also reiterated his government's willingness to speak with the U.S. President or his representatives to establish the groundwork for peace.

RAMIREZ ACCUSES U.S. OF LAW VIOLATIONS

PA010441 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Upon arriving in Mexico, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado asserted that the United States has violated all international laws and domestic laws as well as its own.

[Begin Ramirez recording] The United States has completely violated and disregarded all the laws of the country, those laws forbidding support for the counterrevolutionaries and those forbidding arms traffic to the Iranian Government. Now, the Reagan administration is subject to investigations we hope will disclose in greater detail its role in this operation. [end recording]

Ramirez added that the U.S. Congress justifies its continued support of the contras through federal law. He said there are presently U.S. battleships off the Nicaraguan coast. The United States wants to provoke a military conflict with Honduras. In addition, the U.S. Government wants to open a counterrevolutionary training center in Costa Rica. He said: Our greatest fear is that this will serve to escalate aggression against our country.

As for the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border conflict, Ramirez said that once Costa Rica accepts a joint vigilance and border security system, the lawsuit at the The Hague International Court of Justice will be withdrawn. Finally, he said Costa Rican President Oscar Arias is a victim of the U.S. policy of imposition.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CANCEL VISIT TO ISRAEL

PA301630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1257 GMT 30 Nov 86

[By Elias Zaldivar]

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 30 Nov (EFE) -- The alleged relations between Israel and the anti-Sandinists, which were denied by the Hebrew [as received] government, could apparently be the reason for the cancellation of a visit of Nicaraguan Government officials.

The reason for cancellation of the visit, which was announced by telephone from Managua this weekend, was not explained. According to sources from the socialist party MAPAM [United Workers Party], which was supposed to welcome the Sandinist officials in Israel, the visit has been postponed.

Tomorrow, Socialist deputy Jaika Grosman [name as received] will ask the Israeli parliament to "explain what is happening" regarding the connection between Israel and the contras.

The Sandinist delegation, which had been planning this visit for about 2 years, was supposed to be headed by Gloriela Cardenal of the Agrarian Reform Investigations Institute [Instituto de Investigaciones de la Reforma Agraria]. A spokesman of the opposition socialist party said: "We were told that the reasons for the cancellation of the visit were explained in an official letter" that has not arrived yet.

MAPAM International Relations Secretary Abraham Rozenkier [name as received], who accompanied deputy Grosman to Managua in 1984, said today that the visit could be canceled. [passage omitted]

The Nicaraguan decision to visit Israel could have been affected by the negotiations carried out during the last few weeks in Tegucigalpa in connection with supplying U.S.-made F-5 combat planes or Israeli-made Kfir planes to the Honduran Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Nicaragua broke relations with Israel in 1982, after the invasion of Lebanon; and leftist Israeli political sectors considered the visit of the Nicaraguan delegation as a "first step" toward the resumption of bilateral relations.

DEFERRED 3RD CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Castro Statement

FL011415 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Statements by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the 30 November session of the Third Congress of Cuba's Communist Party, being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Castro] Could anybody here explain to this congress what has caused the chaos and tremendous anarchy in connection with this problem of norms and wages? Who is going to try to explain it? Panchito, stay there. Let us disusss this a little bit if someone explains the reason for these things.

[Delegate from Santiago de Cuba construction sector] Commander, we have been working in the construction sector 40 years uninterruptedly. [passage omitted deals with his sector's efforts; that he feels workers are being paid to perform with quality; that there should be no premium payment for quality; that Santiago de Cuba's construction workers are determined to eliminate lost time and work more; that everybody should face up to this struggle, which is bigger now; that a solution must be found to payment of chronic sick days because in the old days -- capitalist system -- workers had a maximum number of sick days a year]

[Castro] You have said twice that you will work hard to achieve a 90-percent fulfillment rate of the workday in the construction sector. Do you possibly remember or have information on the fulfillment rate of the workday during the days of the capitalist system?

[Delegate] In the days of capitalism we had to achieve high fulfillment rate or else we would be fired.

[Castro] What is the current fulfillment rate in the construction sector?

[Delegate] Commander, it is low. I do not believe it is higher than 75 or 76 percent. It is low.

[Castro] Not everybody reaches the 75 percent.

[Delegate interrupts to correct his figures to 85 percent.]

In the days of capitalism they talked about 85 percent. They appeared to be very knowledgeable. They had already raised the level, and adopted a number of measures, such as having one man bringing the snacks to the rest at their work stations. In other words, the disorder caused by having each man get his snack was eliminated. I know of a case of a construction site where everybody would abandon his work station and walk downstairs to a certain location to get their snacks. In that site [nuclear power plant] the workers have to meet a lot of requirements because every so often the work has to be evaluated, no one can play with the quality there, be it the concrete, welding, everything.

They talked about 85-percent rate. It would be good to base statistics on previous rates. Some of these norms are totally new because they deal with new types of production, new equipment, but there must be other records from the days of capitalism.

It would be good to compare with the starting point for those norms. It would be a good comparison with the productivity or work norms during capitalism generally, all that has been incredibly distorted.

Panchito reports that we have 20,000 persons setting norms throughout the country. That covers how many workers?

[Someone responds: 3,154,000] I am referring to the number of workers. I mean the work centers where those norms are applied. [delegate says he has the information but has to look for it] Could it be 1.2 million? You mean to tell me we have nearly two persons setting norms for every 100. What have they done? In the report you sent this was mentioned, that many of these persons setting norms are being used for something else, in addition to their regular duties. A universal disorder has been created with this thing of norms and wages. There is an infinite number of norms, at least an infinite number of different situations. In sum, each person can do as he or she pleases in this matter.

There was a time when there was discipline in matters dealing with wages, but then came the chaos. We have not known how to handle this situation. We now have chaos in our hands. Party members are now struggling against that chaos at the grass roots level. During all the municipal and provincial assembly meetings these things were examined.

What the comrade from Santiago de Cuba said is a great truth. They have tried to buy out the workers. They have tried to solve all the problems by throwing money at them. Everything has become an excuse for giving money. I say this is one of the more serious problems we now have. In reality, it is easy to give money. It is easy to create all these perverse habits in the production area. What is difficult is to correct the wrongs; what is difficult is to eliminate them. There must be a large number of demagogues running around out there, many opportunists, or many irresponsible people, many unconcerned, as he called them, or many so-called populists, or many father figures in order for this tremendous chaos to be created, as they have done in many areas. It can be said that each of these mechanisms have degenerated. The norms have degenerated. The premium payments have degenerated. Everything has degenerated.

Why? Why that trend? How can we build socialism in that manner! This is one of the more serious problems facing the country. One of more serious problems facing the party, one of the more difficult battles. That is why the comrade was given such prolonged applause, because he put his finger on the sore, which is not caring for what happens, trying to solve everything with money, and the lack of courage to face up to the problems. There is a lot of information here from the municipalities outlining what has been done by the chiefs of brigades. They were way above the norm; it was a lot, excessive. What was done is it was redistributed among the days of the week, days when there was no work performed. Can you imagine the cheating involved? Others applied all types of premium payments, premium payments which were inadequate, obsolete. What is going on, what is seen happening in this and other things is incredible. What is going on with respect to norms and wages is a battle for the revolution. Not everybody understands. It is not easy as you listen to some who claim that money is not given to them because we do not want to give them money. The problem is that no more money is given because there is none to give.

Why continue to give money which does not correspond with the production? Why continue to deceive the people? There is a lack of knowledge. Perhaps when ideology is discussed, this topic will also be taken up because this is ideology. Many people do not understand that the socialist state, any state, any system cannot give what it does not have. Much less it will have it if there is no production, if money is given without productive support.

I am sure that the inflated payrolls, excessive sums of money given to the people, idle inventories, the waste...there has to be a lot of that with the large number of unprofitable enterprises we have throughout the country. They continue to be unprofitable despite the fact that prices have been raised.

We are here today to discuss all problems. A comrade of the people's government raised the problem of payrolls. That is one of the more infernal vices we are enduring because of a number of reasons, be it unconcerned people, father figure attitude, favoritism, and sometimes even cronyism. With the free enterprise, some of these vices have proliferated. Also have been caused by erroneous concepts that have been implemented. Perhaps, this has come from the top, dressing all enterprises the same way, the same payroll as if they all were exactly the same.

Recently, when it was decided to create the municipal agriculture offices to take care of the peasant sector, the cooperatives, one thing that was discussed extensively with the comrades in the agriculture ministry was, first of all, if there was a need for that type of office in all municipalities. There were places where everything was sugarcane and there was no need for such an office. We discussed whether the same number of office personnel was needed in all municipalities. Agreement was reached that some municipalities have agricultural importance, a lot of land being exploited, and others have practically none. There was no need for assigning the same number of office personnel in places where there is no agriculture than in places where there is a lot. It was decided to assign the personnel according to each municipality's need. This is an old ill. It must have started during the days of capitalism when there was a desire for the bureaucratic positions. There must have been quite a bit of social pressures in that direction. This is a problem which cannot be approached the same way everytime.

There is never the same situation in different regions of the country. There is not the same urgency to take care of these problems in locations where manpower is scarce, contrary to those locations where there is a surplus of manpower. It is more urgent in some places than in others.

For example, in the discussions held in the municipalities, the point of excessive payrolls was raised. It was discovered that there were excessive payrolls. No, nobody has discovered an excessive payroll. The day someone discovers excessive payrolls, it will be noted that 70 percent in many offices is not needed, for whatever reasons. We have invented the official statistics of one type or another. All that has been created.

But you cannot imagine how many people are not needed. Many times I have tried to figure out these mysteries of the qualifier of charges. That post invented especially for one man who cannot fulfill 8 hours of work according to his job description. There must be a large number of factors affecting that.

The statistics, the qualifiers, the inventions brought up here; inventions of all kinds; all types of vices that have been introduced. If we do not raise the awareness and eradicate them, then we will not be able to build socialism. But, there is no way of knowing how many people are not needed.

I have an example in the international film school. Many foreigners are trained there, many of whom are professionals. While there, I said let us discuss the payroll. How is the payroll going to be. We had some experience from the new genetics engineering and biotechnology center, the description of each position to achieve productivity.

There they have three men cooking for more than 300 persons. It will have four, but the number of persons eating at the center will also increase. The center cooks for two or three places and also for a hotel lodging the students. How many people were planned for that kitchen? The plan called for 60 persons. The center would have had more people in the kitchen than eating, or in the school. Well, they said: 'a,' 'b,' 'c.' One was dining room 'a' calls for so many. Well, I believe there are four there, not 60. As it was done in the genetics engineering center, it was agreed to have irregular schedules, multiskills. Probably there are 60 workers in the entire center. It had been planned that the kitchen be assigned 60 persons, that they were needed. Who was the nut that made those plans and job description!

In this manner, all the service centers have been filled with people this way. That is why I say the party has not yet figured out the number of people not needed, above all, in many service centers and offices. I will not say in the factories. What would be painful is to have a lack of people to cultivate vegetables, coffee, cacao, to produce what is fundamental for the country, even painful. In the provinces and municipalities where a census taken of the people not studying or working, young people, a large percentage, rejected the call for joining productive tasks such as construction. If the builders would build as they should, there would be many in the sector that are not needed. Those young people refused to go to do construction work as if it were dishonorable. They want anything that would not imply sweating, nothing systematic, no responsible work. There is work but they do not accept what is there. There is work in some sectors. They are not studying or working, and only a small percentage would accept the job that is offered.

I say that we do not have a clear response for those comrades struggling against excessive payrolls in the municipalities. Frankly, I do not believe we should solve the problem by leaving people without jobs. I do not believe this is the solution. I believe we should have an inventory of those who are not needed. The comrades from the State Committee for Labor and Social Security explained to me that 10,000 were not needed in public health -- 10,000 workers in public health. I do not know if that was in Havana City alone. Benavides, was that in Havana City only? That is a hypothesis, that 100,000 are not needed? I work would be done as it should be and organized as in the centers I referred to, many more would not be needed.

Since they took inventory of those not needed, we say that they are experienced workers and their experience should not be lost. We cannot send them home. But if a new hospital is opened, the Julio Trelles, next year with 500 beds -- many of those working in other hospitals have worked there and live close by -- I propose that the payroll should be rationalized at the same rate the beds are increased, at the same rate the services are increased.

Then, the personnel should be transferred to the new hospital from others where they are not needed. I believe that we should have clear in our minds the inventory of those not needed, so that when we open a new center those not needed can be transferred. But, above all, a new school, a new factory, nothing, no new enterprise should ber opened with these old vices. That is, let us not repeat, let us not continue to multiply the probem to the degree that we gain awareness and know the number of those not needed so that we will not have to fire them.

In some places like Santiago de Cuba or Granma, where there are more surplus personnel, it would create an additional problem. What we have to do is carry an inventory of the public health people not needed in Santiago. There are not a lot in Santiago because apparently there the surplus personnel has put a pressure on creating new jobs, and they now have more jobs in the eastern provinces. Other provinces have fewer because they have the problem of scarcity of manpower. Those people should be carried in inventories, not fire them now. I believe that is the prudent thing to do.

We have to gain awareness in this problem and begin applying this policy in the new centers. It would be good that each province had at least a small pilot plan of the way to organize work with the multiskill and irregular schedule system. There are several centers doing that already. They are growing more and more, above all the new centers. Using the multiskill, gentlemen, we can avoid that this thing degenerate.

I have seen somewhere an information about an irrigation project that could be done with three men, but because it showed six men in that payroll, the three would be paid the wages of the six. It could be that there is a misunderstanding about multiskills, in other words collecting another salary for doing different things. We have to be very careful. Gentlemen, I repeat, everything has degenerated.

The problems of the workers whose skills were no longer being used but remained on the payrolls [interruptos] was created because of the tobacco blue mold, which practically put an end to tobacco production. The factories had to be closed. There is where the problem emerged and, later on, became regulated. How much has this been abused! A comrade from Santiago explained how much this has been abused. The problem of the interruptos and many problems of this type have given the opening to talk about the payroll and give guidelines. Many comrades are probably waiting for responses on this.

This is the first time in the history of the revolution that the party discovers that there are workers who are not needed, because to date the party did not know this was going on in many work centers. The party militants did not know this; that is the truth. That is a new awareness as many others we are gaining in this process. I have always said there is nothing worse than underutilizing human resources. There are many things that can be done. It should be the revolution's task to seek new sources of production and services in order to use the personnel. That is the duty of the socialist state. But, the worst of all formulas is to inflate payrolls, because it degenerates people, corrupts people. It teaches them not to work. It teaches them how to do with three what one man can do.

Gentlemen, I believe that just as the most shameful thing for any man is to be called lazy, the most shameful thing for any people is to become a nation of lazy people. I believe the thing that makes any man proud is to be called a hardworking man. Millions of people on earth have no other wealth than that: to be called a good worker, a hardworking man. I believe the thing that would make our revolution and people proud would be to develop a nation of workers. Socialism cannot be conceived without that. [prolonged applause]

Socialism cannot be conceived without that. We would be deceiving ourselves if we would not adopt this program. As the Bible says, this is Godsend, everything we have talked about, everything we proposed to do. Where could it come from? Is anybody going to give it to us? Or, should we wait for somebody to give it to us? Or, should we be the ones capable of creating our needs? Can we create it without labor discipline in the midst of chaos, anarchy, without working, with unconcernedness? No, we will never get it that way. That is why I believe this is the time to discuss these problems, and we should devote most of the time of this delayed session of the congress for the party platform to examine these problems in our discussions. That is precisely part of the rectification process. If we do not rectify, if we do not radically overcome those vices, we will never be able to fulfill this or any other program.

Machadito, that is why I feel we can get great results in these discussions if the comrades come to the point and speak out. The comrades of the municipalities should speak out here. I believe many of the party secretaries are delegates to the congress. There must also be comrades from the provinces, officials at different levels. They should enlighten us on the problems we have, ideas on how to combat them. They should tell us about the problems they are facing, what they are doing, how they are struggling and, above all, they should explain to us the causes of the problems, inasmuch as we have to combat the causes of these problems.

Ventura Speaks

FL012048 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0005 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Address by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, during the deferred final session of the third party congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 30 November -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades sitting at the presiding table, comrade delegates, and guests: All delegates present have received well in advance two pamphlets containing a summary of the reports that were used as the basis for discussion at the recent special plenary meetings of the party's provincial and municipal committees to evaluate the progress of the process to rectify mistakes and negative trends.

Because of a lack of time, it was impossible to include in these summaries the results of the discussions held during these meetings, which added to many of the subjects dealt with in the reports. Other current and important problems were also referred to which are very likely to be mentioned during this deferred session of the congress.

These conferees assessed with an objective, critical, and self-critical spirit the development of the rectification process in their respective territories by examining all the suggestions and agreements during their May and June meetings, and the ones adopted later by grassroots organizations. The results of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] meetings, the open assemblies organized by the Union of Young Communists [UJC], and the election process of the National Assembly of People's Government beginning with the nomination of candidates, were also taken into consideration. The party cadres participated and fully supported all these events.

These meetings have helped to develop closer ties among cadres, work centers, and the masses. This is the cornerstone of the work of the party. As a result of the critical remarks included in the third congress' main report and of Comrade Fidel's subsequent comments and guidelines, action could not be delayed and it was necessary to truly turn around our view of political-ideological work and party activities in general.

We are not claiming victory, but if we objectively compare the situation when we began this process with the current one, we can say that we have already put into practice the suggestions of our first secretary in the aforementioned report and his later remarks.

As we already noted, this document does not include everything. Nevertheless, its greatest value lies in the fact that it conveys and shows the initial response to the rectification process. A new style in the work of our grassroots organs and organizations is being created which we should try to maintain and improve on. We have to stress that party members attending the plenary meetings are the ones who have expressed the idea of systematizing our party's manner of action. This means that this is not an order from the top but a result of our members' true and vigorous awareness of these matters. This means that this is not an order from the top but a result of our members' true and vigorous awareness of these matters. This shows that we are in better shape to deal with any task and to overcome difficulties because among our rank and file there is complete agreement on what our style of work should be. It is necessary for the party, in addition to improving its style, to channel its action and influence the UJC and other mass organizations, especially the CTC.

This new work style should be known not for setting new mechanisms in motion but for increasing the contacts between cadres and officials, and the workers and the people. We must specify the content and aim of our visits to workers' centers, face problems courageously, clarify, inform, explain, and combat everything that leads to the evasion of responsibilities. That is, we must have a true and objective control unrelated to paperwork and cold statistics. We should never forget that the party works with men. We have to eradicate schematic practices, superfluous generalizations, and many other aberrations which have been damaging our work.

We should introduce this new style into the UJC and mass organizations. This is also a task of the party if it really wants to play the irreplaceable guiding role it is supposed to.

Comrades, Fidel's appeal for rectification requires that we look inside and outside because he himself has indicated that the party is in the best position to carry the weight of the rectification process. This means that our responsibility has grown and that we have no other choice but to implement all ideas and methods, and exercise our will.

The grass-roots organizations and the party leaders have to give an adequate and efficient response to the problems we are faced with. This is the time for us to not leave for tomorrow what we should do today. In addition to being flexible and analytical, we should be firm and unyielding toward anything that might make us veer from our principles. The time has come to struggle to achieve results, to unveil the truth no matter what it is , to forcefully combat convenience and deceit, to not allow economic disinformation or bogus achievements, to wipe out dissemblers [encubridores], to eliminate those who believe that they can escape the storm by hiding under a rock -- in this case what we have to do is to crush them with the same rock. We have to call things by their proper names, and as I said before, we have to work inwards and outwards so that the party can fulfill its mission at this time and so that the spirit of justice, of love for the working class, and of maximum responsibility in its role as builder of socialism may be present every day in our character and behavior.

We have to eradicate routine methods and styles of work. All party, UJC, and mass organization cadres should be all-round political workers. We have to break with confrontational practices [esquema frentista] in order to augment the possibilities of ideological work. We have to reach man first. We cannot weigh him down with tasks and directions. This is a fundamental problem that we have to definitely solve. We should stop and think about this and clearly understand that although specialization and the specific control of work in the higher and middle levels of management are needed, when we are dealing with grass-roots organizations and rank and file members we should do so with informative and educational criteria so that they can put themselves in the place of action -- be that at the factory, enterprise, workshop, service, establishment, or teaching place -- and so that at that level, the work group may be capable of focusing on its main task. It is obvious that in order to do this, they have to be guided by mid-level management and in this case, mainly by the municipality.

Let us not believe that our grass-roots, our rank and file, are going to improve their style of work if the municipality does not provide the development and training that allow the cadres to educate, demand, set an example, and correctly control. This comprehensive party work is made a reality at the grass-roots level. The Communist rank and file member is not concerned with the inner life at one time, with ideological affairs at another time, or with economic activities separately. The militant should be everything at the same time because these matters are not restricted to his work center. Political, economic, and social problems are inseparable. The deficiencies of one area influence the others in the same way that achievements have a positive effect in the political condition and the morale of workers. Thus, the action and plans of the rank and file and cadres have to be integrated, and of course, they need maximum preparation.

We need to learn to work like that to free ourselves and more importantly to free grass-roots organizations and the rank and file from the burden of meetings and documents which lead to trying to be first [frentismo] and to a false concept of specialization that keep them from direct contact with problems and the comprehensive action necessary to solve them in the daily political struggle.

Comrades, aside from the fact that this subject is very broad and that various topics could be addressed, I want to mention those that because of their importance will probably be discussed during this meeting. Also, they were the ones that were most frequently referred to at the plenary meetings of the municipal and provincial committee.

Regarding labor discipline and a better use of the work day, the consensus is that progress has been made, especially through the measures adopted by the party, management organizations, trade unions, UJC, and other organizations, to avoid scheduling meetings, visits, or other activities affecting the workers' schedule. Management has reacted positively and it is beginning to adopt measures to increase the levels of exigency even though it is acknowledged that there are still numerous negative examples making evident how much there is still to be done in this area.

Absenteeism and tardiness have decreased in general. Changes in some schedules at service centers have helped cut down on absenteeism and in workers leaving during working hours. Nevertheless, the point was made that despite the adopted measures the two 8-hour shifts have not been achieved in the livestock-agricultural and cane harvest sectors. Progress is acknowledged in this area but subjective and objective deficiencies are hindering this.

In general, it is believed that despite the progress made, the work day is still not being used adequately, especially Saturdays. Regarding the organization of labor and salaries, it was noted that decisive progress has been made in the elimination of the most gross and evident cases of excessive payments without productive work. Progress is also being made in the general revision of wages even though it was mentioned in many places that this process is going slowly.

In general, overtime pay has decreased but various enterprises have groups of workers with inflated salaries who do not contribute with more work. The reduction of staff has taken place in some work centers although the results are still unsatisfactory in this field. The situation of the interruptos, workers whose skills are no longer needed but who remain in the payroll, is beginning to be less serious. Participants in several plenary meetings, especially in the eastern part of the country, discussed the situation of the large surplus of workers and the difficulties encountered to convince these people to agree to work in agriculture or construction. They are mostly young people.

Appreciation has been expressed for efforts to reduce the number of models of the national statistics system and to extend the terms. Black statistics have been greatly reduced in some places. The improper use of resources was scored and strongly challenged. As a result, many leaders and workers have been penalized. Social vigilance in this respect has considerably increased, and these problems are reported by the most varied means. However, only a small part of the causes that bring about negative phenomena -- lack of control, exigency, discipline, etc -- have been solved. The fairly generalized misuse of state transportation was noted as were abuses in the use of privately-owned cars. This matter, which was dealt with in previous plenary meetings, continues to be one of the most common negative incidences among the population. Another matter discussed was the under use of agricultural machinery. Large idle inventories was a matter of concern during the plenary meetings.

For example, even though they acknowledge that the most flagrant cases of violations have been resolved and progress has been made in the implementation of Decree 82, the cadres noted several deficiencies. More work is needed, especially for the placement of the cadres.

A very important subject discussed in several plenary meetings of provincial committees and some municipalities not included in the summaries because of the time the reports were drafted. This refers to the poor, and in some cases, alarming results of the first testing [corte evaluativo] at secondary and pre-univesity schools. As problems were assessed, and deficiencies, and mistakes discussed, it was recognized at these meetings that the party is responsible in some cases because of the inconsistent attitude of certain cadres of rank and file members, an in others, because of the lack of decisive and energetic action on the part of grassroot organizations and party organs. Evidence of this is that over 2,200 party members and candidate members have been subjected to disciplinary measures as a result of mistakes uncovered during the rectification process.

In general, the need to increase the example and combativeness of Communists in every area regardless of their rank or hierarchy has been acknowledged. This should alert the party and put it in a bette position to fulfill the historical role it is supposed to carry out.

Optimism and determination to face and solve our difficulties and problems prevailed at provincial and municipal plenary meetings. It was asserted that workers and people in general in the respective areas support the rectification process and except for some isolated cases of individuals or work centers, have assumed a positive attitude. This does not exclude, of course, the need to step up political and ideological work. It was strongly stressed that the rectification process is not a temporary campaign or effort but that it is the beginning of a qualitatively superior stage with a work style that should become an integral element of the work and behavior of every revolutionary, and especially of every Communist. That new style which we already begin to see requires a new way of thinking and acting from all of us. It demands a true battle for discipline and order in every field. It needs society's acknowledgement of systematizing and perseverance, and of a daily and sustained effort in the fulfillment of duties. It also means decisive confrontation, and energetic, aggressive, and fast combat against anything that may hurt the interests of the revolution and of socialism in any area or circumstance by using the ideas and reasonings that the work of the revolution and our political and ideological principles give us in defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat. That is precisely the behavior the party and our commander in chief expects from us.

Comrades, encouraged by the spirit of the rectification process, we open the debate. You have the floor. [applause]

Session Resumes; Castros Attend

FL011629 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The debates in the deferred session of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] have resumed. Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, and Army General Raul Castro, first and second secretaries of the PCC, are present.

Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra was acclaimed when he entered the hall where the plenary meeting is being held. Immediately afterward, Raul announced that the Sandinista leader is making his first official visit to Cuba as Nicaragua's minister of defense.

The first participant in the session, presided over by Esteban Iazo Hernandez, member of the Politburo and first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, was Miriam Heredia, party secretary at the Raquel Perez Preparatory School in San Jose de la Lajas. She said that teachers should be where they are assigned, and proposed an inquiry to find out where trained teachers go, in order to guarantee the quality of education.

Professor Heredia made a brief analysis of the problems that have affected the quality of education. The delegate declared that it is not a matter of making tests easier but rather of improving the training of teachers, as well as political-ideological work among both teachers and students. She stressed that it has always been said that education is the task of all, yet it has not been thus in practice. She asserted that the party, the Union of Young Communists, and the trade unions should be at the heart of this endeavor so as to increase exigency and exert more control in that area.

Pedro Octavio Armas, secretary general of the National Education, Science, and Sports Workers Union, took the floor to answer questions from several delegates on the recent education congress.

H. ORTEGA VISITS, TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH

PA011530 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister General Humberto Ortega met yesterday with hundreds of Nicaraguan and African youths who are studying on the Isle of Youth. He want on this tour as part of his visit to Cuba.

Gen Humberto Ortega Saavedra was accompanied by Division General Arnaldo Ochoa, Cuban hero and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, and by other Cuban Government officials.

Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, welcomed Gen Ortega upon his arrival in Cuba last Saturday. Ortega received the corresponding honors at Cacahua Hill, where the remains of patriot Antonio Macedo are buried.

Addresses Youths

PA011721 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Army General Humberto Ortega has pointed out his country's efforts to maintain the professional and technical training of new generations to ensure the fatherland's future development.

The Sandinist leader addressed youths of that Central American nation who are studying on the special Cuban municipality, the Isle of Youth. Ortega is visiting our country to honor an invitation by FAR Minister Army General Raul Castro.

During his stay in Cuba, the Nicaraguan defense minister will participate in activities to mark the 30th anniversary of the landing of the Granma and day of FAR.

HAITI

'RICE WAR' INCIDENT CLAIMS CASUALTIES

PA011942 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Dec (AFP) -- According to a report received by AFP today from a local correspondent, one person was killed and six others were injured on Saturday in Estere, 128 km north of Port-au-Prince. The injuries occurred during a bloody clash between supporters and opponents of cheap rice imported from the United States.

According to correspondent Edgard Bruno, who witnessed the incident, approximately 300 people armed with machetes, harpoons, and a few revolvers looted a food store on Saturday. The people had arrived in trucks from neighborhoods in Gonaives, the fourth largest city in Haiti located 152 km to the northwest of the capital.

Local residents reacted by killing one of the attackers with a machete. The attackers then returned to Gonaives and attacked more than 100 houses of Artibonite valley natives. Rice is grown in that region and the clashes caused various degrees of damage.

Ricegrowers in the Artibonite valley have for the past few weeks been waging a "rice war" by blocking the only road through Estere from trucks carrying U.S. rice. U.S. rice is imported through the Port of Gonaives and is more competitively priced.

In the past few days Gonaives residents have blocked the passage of rice from Artibonite to the north and northeast. This has intensified discontent in Artibonite, the country's main rice-producing area.

U.S. rice imported from Miami is favored by the Haitians because of its low price while rice from Artibonite is more expensive because of various factors (irrigation, land rental, and so on).

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

PRIME MINISTER SAYS RSS THREATENED BY COMMUNISTS

FL290102 Bridgetown CANA in English 2330 GMT 28 Nov 86

[By Louis Daniel]

[Text] St. Johns, Antigua, Nov 28, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Prime Minister, Vere Bird, today charged there is a communist threat against the Regional Security System (RSS) to destabilise the member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Addressing the opening of the 10th summit of the OECS authority, Bird said communist groups in the region were determined to stir up discontent among the member states through false accusations and unfounded allegations. One of their primary targets is the Regional Security System. Both they and their supporters have sought to discredit the Regional Security System because, for some reason, they are frightened by it; they are fearful of the support the system gives to the process of democracy, Bird said.

He said events have shown that the Caribbean people, particularly the Grenadians, wanted no part of communism -- no part to play with the fire of communist ideas. This is not to say that the communist cells in the eastern Caribbean have chosen simply to pull their tails between their legs and slink away, he said. The reality is that having recognised that the Grenada massacre did considerable damage to their credibility, they have become more circumspect in their attempts to undermine democracy in the region, he added.

In 1983, a United States-led mission toppled a military junta in Grenada which had temporarily ruled the island following an internal leadership crisis in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was allegedly executed by soldiers. Bird added efforts should be made to establish a regional collective defence and security system, independent of all external agencies, in view of the fact that the Caribbean cannot expect to be untroubled by foreign interests in the future.

He urged the governments of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados to reconsider their lukewarm support to the establishment of an RSS treaty, which is being proposed to take account of the deficiencies in the memorandum of understanding, including the need to address the issues of narcotic traffic and search and rescue. St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell and Prime Minister Errol Barrow of Barbados have expressed reservations about an RSS treaty, but agreed to work along with the memorandum of understanding now in force.

We should not behave as if we are a region of unlimited resources, capable of establishing such a security system on our own, Bird said. Initial help must come from those friendly nations which have indicated a willingness to share our burden and with whom we share a commitment to the democratic process. The prime minister also said he saw the seven-country RSS eventually including all the countries of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) with an option to those who want to join.

Bird also pointed to two key problems the Caribbean now faces which he said the existing memorandum of understanding does not address -- narcotics trafficking and search and rescue -- and called for a collective approach to find a solution to these problems. We all know that the narcotics traffic through the Caribbean is perhaps the biggest external problem we have. It is bringing to our shores not only drug abuse by our young people, but also a rise in the crime rate, he said. It is a problem we must address and we must address it collectively. If not we will be abandoning the flower of our youth to the lure of drug addiction, he added.

He received support from St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds, the current chairman of the OECS, who reasserted the importance of harmonising legislation to combat the growing menace of mind-altering drugs on our societies. But Simmonds went a step further to appeal for the might of Carribean people to fight against drug abuse. I call on the people of the Caribbean to join the fight against drugs with militancy and flush out the traffickers from our midst. Let us preserve the minds of our young people so that they in turn can preserve our Caribbean, he said.

BOUTERSE BANS MEDIA REPORTS OF FIGHTING

PM281649 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Elly Wempe dispatch: "Surinamese Media No Longer Allowed To Report Fighting"]

[Text] Willemstad -- Yesterday the Bouterse regime banned newspapers, radio, and television from reporting the fighting in eastern Suriname. In Paramaribo yesterday, Independence Day was celebrated very soberly. Everyone had a holiday, but people stayed at home.

A reception at the presidential palace was attended by a few dozen people.

Internal Affairs Minister Wijdenbosch summoned Surinamese church leaders yesterday. He accused the churches of thwarting government policy. Last weekend the Committee of Christian Churches called on army leader Bouterse and rebel leader Brunswijk to take part in peace talks.

There is still heavy fighting in Moengo. The approximately 2,000 remaining inhabitants of the bauxite town have fled to the factory sites of the Suralco company. They want to leave for Paramaribo.

The military is still in possession of the airfield at Moengo. However, soldiers are daily deserting to the Brunswijk gang. In Moengo, seven soldiers deserted in one night. In Albina, too, the military has drawn back into its camps.

The dam at Brokopondo and the generators by the reservoir are in the hands of the Brunswijk gang. This means that the Jungle Commando could cut off the electricity supply to Paramaribo, but this has not happend yet.

From 1800 hours to 0600 hours, the military closes all roads into the capital. In the last few days dozens of Maroons [Bosnegers] have again been arrested.

The Constitutional Committee of the National Assembly, the appointed parliament, is meeting almost day and night. The intention is to arrive at a draft proposal for a democratic political structure as soon as possible.

The 25th February Movement has proposed that elections be held 1 October 1988.

ARMY ATTACKS HOUSES WHERE BRUNSWIJK GANG HIDES

FL282201 Paramaribo International Service in English 1720 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Some buildings in Albina were burned after the National Army attacked houses in which members of the Brunswijk Gang were hiding. According to the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY, the national Army did not suffer loss of life and injuries [as heard]. The civilian population of the area was evacuated to Paramarbio 2 weeks ago because of the unsure situation there.